

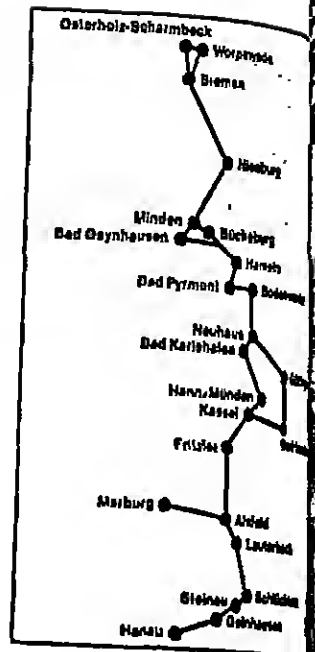
Routes to tour in Germany

The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there — even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

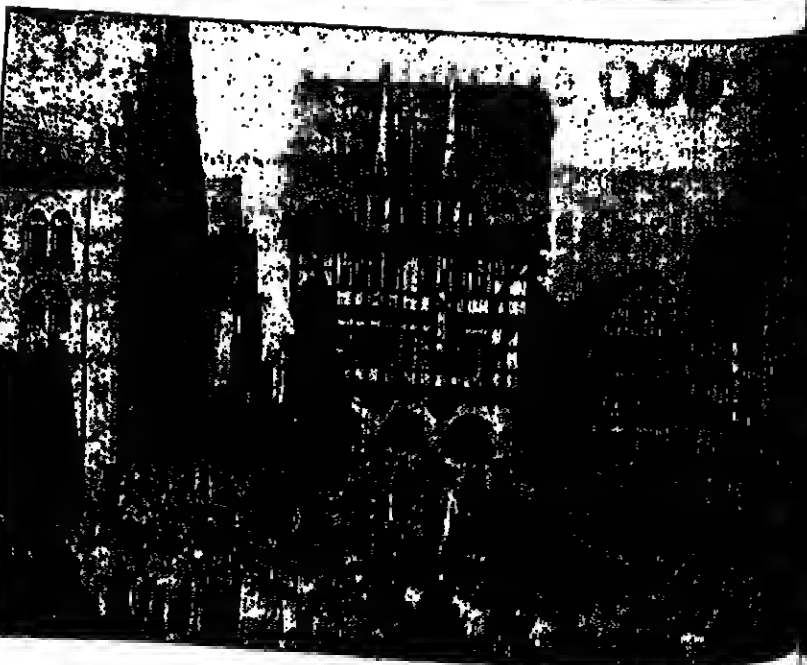
On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.



- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of Baron Münchhausen
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of the Brothers Grimm
- 4 Aisfeld

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Boothofstrasse 69, D-8000 München



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

July 31, 1983
Second year - No. 1093 - By air

Plan to step-up role of conventional weapons

The Bonn government wants to develop a long-range conventional weapons system to replace tactical nuclear weapons in certain situations.

The Bonn Defence Minister, Manfred Wörner, visited Washington this week to discuss the issues with Washington officials.

The proposals come in response to the current strategy. Many experts feel that the flexible response strategy can no longer be credibly pursued.

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ITIONS
by the Grand Vizier lost a
head and his head as well

ing staff at Nato have been consid-
a modification of military strate-

have been considering the pos-
of improving conventional de-
capacity by means of new wea-

to make Nato less dependent on
range nuclear weapons.

Bonn the credibility both at
and abroad of a strategy made to
for Europe is a matter of life

of security policy one aim is,
the risk incalculable for a
aggressor. Another is to ensu-

the deterrent is not so drastic
to use it in defence would be to
one's own country.

strategy that conveys this impres-
will carry little conviction abroad.
also be steadily less acceptable to

is supposed to protect.
The point that has now been
in the Federal Republic of Ger-

At the same time public opinion grows increasingly ill at ease. People are no longer prepared to believe blindly what the experts say, regardless whether they wear uniforms or pin-striped suits.

Solutions to this deep-seated strategic crisis have been sought for some time both by peace research workers of various persuasions and by military and political planners.

The proposals Herr Wörner took to Washington closely resemble past proposals by Nato C-in-C General Rogers, by Herr Wörner himself as Opposition spokesman on defence, and by US Senator Nunn.

The basic feature is the development and manufacture of long-range conventional weapon systems for use against the second and third waves sent in by an aggressor and against his supply lines.

These weapons are planned to be much more accurately targetable than systems now in use. Many targets that could be covered by intelligent conventional systems are currently covered by tactical nuclear weapons.

Procurement of these new weapons is a major aspect of what Bonn has in mind. Another is to consider the possibility of reducing the number of nuclear warheads stockpiled in Europe once strategy has been modified.

Bonn's efforts to overcome deadlock at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles (INF) don't mean the German government is planning to abandon the stationing of Pershing 2 missiles from next December.

This point has been stressed by chief government spokesman Peter Boenisch in Bonn. "We hope and are firmly convinced agreement will be reached in Geneva," he said, "but if it isn't, the missiles will be stationed."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has emphasised Bonn's determination on this issue. So has Alfred Dregger, CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag.

Speculation that Bonn might be changing its tack was prompted by references to the "walk in the woods" proposals mooted last year by Mr Nitze and Mr Kvitinski in Geneva.

Bonn feels the "walk in the woods" proposals might be a means of breaking the deadlock because it disregards the Anglo-French nuclear potential at the INF talks.

The Bonn government's viewpoint is outlined in detail as follows:

- The "walk in the woods" proposals are seen as a useful basis for a compromise between the superpowers on medium-range missiles, which is why Bonn feels they deserve to be reactivated.
- The conference table is the only



Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner (left) in Washington with American Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger. (Photo: dpa)

In connection with the dual-track decision Nato set up a high-level group that will probably also report in September on which and how many warheads can be dispensed with.

They are certain to include the warheads of the Nike ground-to-air missiles, which are due to be replaced by a conventional system.

Prompted by an article in the Washington Post, there has also been talk in Washington of withdrawing 2,000 nuclear grenades.

But there are said to be US plans to replace them by 1,000 more up-to-date nuclear shells capable of being moder-

nised to incorporate a neutron device.

Herr Wörner has not clearly stated what is planned; he merely said plans were not imminent.

Mr Weinberger has given an assurance that the neutron device would only be stationed in Germany if Bonn were to give its approval.

Bonn has yet to do so (arguably with the emphasis on the word "yet").

After preliminary talks in Bonn and Washington Nato may well deal officially with a change of strategy at its winter conference.

If it does so it will need to be borne

Continued on page 2

Compromise bid 'not change of mind on arms'

place where a decision can be taken on dispensing with the stationing of US Pershing 2 missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Nitze-Kvitinski proposals would entail just such a decision. They provide for 75 SS-20s in the East and 75 Cruise missile systems in Western Europe.

• If no results that justify a reappraisal of Nato's missile modernisation plans as envisaged by the December 1979 dual-track decision are reached by December this year, the stationing of new US medium-range missiles will go ahead as planned.

• But the West will continue to aim at a negotiated settlement by the terms of which any reduction in the number of Soviet SS-20s systems in Europe could be accompanied by a withdrawal of Western systems.

The dual-track Nato decision expressly states that missile modernisation requirements are to be reviewed in the light of negotiation results.

But this can only be done, as govern-

ment experts point out, if there are results to review.

This means that consideration cannot be given until late autumn to any departure from the existing missile deployment proposals or reduction in missile modernisation requirements.

Foreign Minister Genscher has held talks in Bonn with the chief US delegate at the Start talks in Geneva, Mr Rowley, who briefed him on the current state of negotiations and the latest US and Soviet proposals.

The Foreign Office stated that Herr Genscher had expressed approval of the result-orientated and flexible attitude toward negotiations taken by the USA at the Start and INF talks in Geneva.

It was now up to the Soviet Union to take a flexible attitude and make its contribution toward results. In particular, the Kremlin ought no longer to block the INF talks by insisting on the inclusion of British and French nuclear systems.

The latest proposals made by both sides at the Start talks had triggered a certain amount of movement. Serious and intensive talks were in progress, but major difficulties remained.

For the time being the United States had no intention of considering adding British and French systems to the INF agenda.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 21 July 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Relief at outcome of the Madrid review talks

President Reagan says the outcome of the Helsinki review conference in Madrid is the best that could have been achieved.

The Russians refer vaguely to the possibility of a breath of fresh air in East-West relations.

There is a general sense of relief that the Madrid conference has finally agreed on terms providing for a series of further talks.

Diplomats from 35 European and North American countries have put in painstaking filigree work to make compromise possible on issues on which views were for the most part irreconcilable.

Disregarding this achievement, three points deserve special mention in connection with the Madrid marathon (the conference has been in progress since autumn 1980):

First, despite fundamental differences of interest and values the superpowers have invariably stopped short at risking being blamed for destroying a model of safeguarding peace and cooperation in Europe.

They were only able to avert the risk because, under pressure from Europeans of all hues (Western, Eastern, neutral and non-aligned), they resolved to be flexible and not to insist on demands that were out of the question for the other side.

That alone is no guarantee that America and Russia will adopt a similar attitude at the two rounds of Geneva disarmament talks.

It is no guarantee of their respective leaders taking a similar attitude should a superpower summit meeting be held either. But a relaxation of tension is at least more conceivable than it was.

The Madrid agreement will also lead to a final meeting of Foreign Ministers at which Mr Shultz will meet Mr Gromyko for the first time since Mr Brezhnev's funeral.

Second, the process set in motion by the 1975 Helsinki accord has survived



two major world crises during the three years of talks in Madrid.

The first was the repercussions of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the second the imposition of martial law in Poland at Moscow's behest.

In Afghanistan's case the West was bound to give the Kremlin a piece of its mind, whereas it preferred to pursue a twofold strategy at the height of the Polish crisis.

While the Russians and Poles were accused of riding roughshod over the Helsinki accord, the Western European NATO states took great care to avoid collapsing the Madrid conference.

The West, said Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, must never be the first to leave the conference table.

But Washington in particular had first to be persuaded that this was the right line to take. More than once the United States wanted to walk out of the Madrid talks in protest against martial law in Poland.

Bonn concentrated on persuading the Soviet Union to remain fully integrated in the Helsinki process in the hope that Moscow would stop short at taking even more drastic action in Poland.

There is no way of proving how successful Bonn has been, but it is certainly universally acknowledged to have contributed toward the continuation of the Madrid talks throughout the difficult periods.

Third, the Helsinki review conference has had an integrative effect in the West despite the tendency of the USA to take a strict view on humanitarian issues, observance of human rights and basic freedoms.

While America sought to browbeat the Russians into accepting maximum

demands its Western European allies preferred to compromise.

Their aim was to keep the Helsinki process, and its succession of conferences, going even when East-West ties were not at their most cordial.

In the end the Europeans prevailed on America to agree to compromise, not least by virtue of the helpful diplomacy of the non-aligned delegations and of the conference's host, Prime Minister Gonzalez of Spain.

A number of conferences are to be held between now and the next Helsinki review conference, which is to take place in Vienna in November 1986.

The most important one seems sure to be the European disarmament conference, to be held early next year in Stockholm.

It will start by dealing with confidence-building measures in the military sector, a topic covered briefly in the 1975 Helsinki accord.

The purpose of confidence-building measures is to reduce the risk of a surprise attack.

The Helsinki, or CSCB, process cannot be viewed primarily as a disarmament forum, as the Russians would soonest see it.

Basic freedoms

The Helsinki accords attach equal importance to all three baskets of proposals incorporated, including human rights and basic freedoms.

Yet no headway was made at Madrid on reunifying divided families, on settling up free trade unions, on the right to strike, on religious freedom and the free flow of information.

Negotiations on these topics have merely been adjourned; that was all the delegations could agree on.

Acceptable though the results in Madrid may seem in the present difficult circumstances, agreement cannot be said to have been reached on more than a modus vivendi between East and West.

We are still a long way away from genuine détente.

Kurt Becker
(Die Zeit, 22 July 1983)

Ministers on a mission to Turkey

Two Bonn Cabinet Ministers have been to Turkey in an effort to smooth over issues involving Turkish workers in Germany.

But neither Labour Minister Norbert Blum nor Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann made much headway.

It is hard to explain to a country in such economic straits as Turkey that it cannot go on exporting labour.

The 1.8 million Turks who already live in Germany, where unemployment is also high, cannot be regarded as the advance contingent of an even larger influx.

Traditional German-Turkish friendship, NATO membership and Turkey's desire to join the EEC should lay the groundwork for settling these tricky issues without the hysteria evident in some Turkish press coverage of the subject.

The Turks must realise that the offer of repatriation grants is not compulsory; migrant workers can take it or leave it.

Reuniting divided families, for that matter, need not be entirely a one-way traffic. Why must families be reunited in Germany?

Karl Hüter
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 July 1983)

Germans in HOME AFFAIRS
raise hopes
over Strauss

Never has a private visit by a leading West German so preoccupied people as the first visit to Bonn by Franz Josef Strauss.

The Bavarian Prime Minister has been criticised by GDR leaders and was felt by many to be a man from whom the GDR could not expect much.

Any moves he might make for his shuttle diplomacy are not the first Chancellor to be criticised by foreign affairs.

His "grandfather", Konrad Adenauer, emerged as a ray of hope in the GDR. After the bitter mark loan and his part in the way for it many East German leaders might have been persuaded the GDR leaders to concessions in return.

The GDR media may not mention the slightest mention of Strauss, but the GDR tune in to Western TV and are aware of the fact.

Herr Strauss has referred once to a relaxation of checks on travellers by East German guards, but Germans on both sides of the border feel there must be counter-concessions then.

Besides, visitors from the West who are sometimes when crossing the border into East Berlin.

Sceptics in the GDR saw the visit as a gesture of goodwill between Herr Strauss and the German leader, Herr Honecker, but they would not be so sure of the results of the visit.

They were not anything much to result from the visit, but they were not anything much to result from the visit, but they were not anything much to result from the visit.

Herr Honecker is aware of the und expectations of people in the GDR. He will also be aware how Strauss is to gain prestige.

Above all, he will be aware of the fact that Strauss is to gain prestige. He will also be aware how Strauss is to gain prestige.

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Chancellor turns attention to foreign fields

an interview with the new magazine *Der Spiegel*: "If a policeman tells a demonstrator to leave the demonstration and he doesn't obey, he is no normal citizen."

The demonstration bill met with only lukewarm resistance from the Free Democrats, who gave in meekly in the end, despite Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambdorsdorff's denial that this was so.

The fact that the government is in no hurry to honour other promises lies in the nature of this coalition. This applies to the original intention to remove certain tax relief provisions (like the provisions governing write-off companies).

But this can still come. After all, the coalition is still at the beginning of its four-year term.

The cabinet has certainly not been idle in its domestic policy as laid down in the coalition paper.

The "about turn" is in full swing, which makes the state of the coalition even more surprising. There is no sign of unity, nor is there any sign of the "spiritual leadership" to which, unlike his predecessor, Chancellor Kohl lays claim.

This is evidenced by a number of facts, among them the verbose dispute over the stiffening of the criminal code provisions on disturbing the peace (which an exuberant chief federal prosecutor did not hesitate to praise as a return to conditions that prevailed in this country between 1871 and 1970).

But Interior Minister Zimmermann (CSU) is still not satisfied with the concessions he managed to wrest from Justice Minister Hans Engelhard (FDP) — if "wrest" is the word.

There is much that can be said about

Felix Hartleb
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

Kohl builds a new image out of success

Now, ten months after the change of government, the picture is different.

The like or dislike of the chancellor as a person no longer plays a major role — and rightly so. What the people now talk about is his political concept and his ability to get things done.

As a personality, a top politician rarely meets the ideal of all citizens. Adenauer was not liked by all; nor was Willy Brandt. Schmidt was the exception.

One of Kohl's most important tasks as Chancellor was to make it quite clear that there is only one top man in the conservative camp that provided the Chancellor.

The constant disputes with Franz Josef Strauss during the opposition years had been a major handicap.

The hope that the ambitious CSU leader would withdraw from national politics after he failed to be voted in as Chancellor in 1980 was not realised.

Kohl therefore had to expect new trials of strength. The first came when Strauss wanted to join the cabinet after the conservative election victory, in March.

The second came with Strauss' at-

tempt to pursue his own *Deutschlandspolitik und Ostpolitik*.

Helmuth Kohl won both rounds — primarily because he made a tactically wise use of his position as Chancellor.

This was a convincing demonstration of his astuteness in dealing with this type of dispute — an astuteness he had demonstrated many times before.

There is always something spectacular about the power struggle of two men belonging to the same political camp. It would therefore be wrong to measure Kohl only by his conflict with Strauss.

He has proved himself to be a politician with plenty of staying power on many another occasion, as for instance with his decision to seek new elections in the face of opposition from his own camp.

Schmidt recently said that the new Chancellor had made no major mistake so far.

The fact that the opposition criticises the government's foreign and domestic policy is no more than his job.

But even the opposition is becoming increasingly convinced that it must come to terms with a long Kohl chancellorship.

Most of the government policies are still to be realised; but the fact is that the nation is starting to get used to Kohl as Chancellor — a fact that cannot be explained by saying that people have come to terms with realities or that he is a creature of habit.

Rudolf Bernhard
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1983)

The scoreboard after the first 100 days

Bremer Nachrichten

A favourite journalists' game is assessing a government's first 100 days. The centre-right coalition in Bonn has just passed that mark.

But there would be little sense in taking stock without including the five months since 1 October 1982 that preceded the election that swept the present coalition into power in March.

It was probably the most amazing achievement of the new coalition to have gone to the people on 6 March.

Its reckoning that all that was needed to win an election was to tell the people the truth and give them a say paid off.

The economic and social policy decisions of the Kohl-Genscher government were anything but designed for popular appeal, but this attracted rather than repelled the people.

Confirmed by the electorate, the government was free to continue on its course.

But there were irritations and tactical mistakes, especially on such basic issues as pensions and the creation of apprenticeships.

The Bonn government came under a barrage of public criticism on both points, jeopardising the very credibility that was originally the coalition's most important asset. In fact, this will give the government plenty to chew on in the months to come.

Even though the predominant view is that Kohl and Genscher are steering the right course by and large, they have so far been unable to provide proof of political continuity in certain sectors.

For example, the DM loan to the GDR, guaranteed by Bonn, stunned the public.

The CDU and CSU rank and file still have to come to terms with the sudden about-face and the fact that East German border guards are now being praised as promoting détente in a bid to justify the loan.

The Free Democrats are in a somewhat better position. Their "policy of small steps" can be seen as a precursor of the new *Deutschlandpolitik* stance.

This makes it difficult to strike a 100-day balance in the *Deutschlandpolitik* sector. It takes more than 100 days to do justice to a government.

The first Kohl-Genscher government sought new elections in order to be able to govern for a full four-year term. As a result, all this government has done so far is only a fraction of its performance for the rest of the term.

German foreign policy is also subject to uncertainties even though the coalition can be trusted to stick to principles.

For one thing it must be clear who is in charge of our foreign policy. The impression is that it is not Foreign Minister Genscher.

Right now, we are faced with hot and cold political showers on the missile issue.

Bonn is acting its role with the full gamut of facial expression, and nobody can say what the outcome will be.

Karl Hugo Pruys
(Bremer Nachrichten, 21 July 1983)

■ ARMS RACE

After missile deployment: why Moscow will not turn the screw too hard

Prospects of progress in the foreseeable future on medium-range missiles, seem remote.

The Russians have tried to use the peace movement in the West for their own purposes: to prevent missile modernisation and keep Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles out of Western Europe. But they are gradually realising that this will not work. The West will station the new missiles unless substantial Soviet concessions are made in Geneva.

The Russians long believed that all they had to do was to reduce by several hundred the number of SS-20 systems deployed — to a number equivalent to the combined missile potential of Britain and France.

Bonn Opposition leader Hans-Joachim Vogel asked Mr Andropov in Moscow in January what the term "reduction" could be taken as meaning.

He was told, according to Herr Vogel's notes on what he remembered of the talks, that some missiles would be scrapped and others withdrawn and redeployed in the Far East.

There they would be a counterweight to new missile based in Japan and China.

The next day Herr Vogel conferred with Soviet military and disarmament experts and was given a much less reassuring answer about scrapping missiles.

"General Chervov of the Soviet general staff," the minutes state, "said that was a matter of principle that remained to be solved. It was solely a matter of nuclear weapons in Europe."

Mr Zagladin of the CPSU central committee added that the danger to the east was constantly increasing from the Soviet point of view.

Withdrawal of missiles definitely meant retreating them in areas from which they could no longer threaten Europe.

None of the assembled Soviet experts felt able to echo Mr Andropov's sentiments on scrapping the missiles, which can hardly have come as much of a surprise.

For years the Soviet Union has ploughed more of its economic potential than any other country into armaments, especially the missile build-up.

Estimates vary between 11 and 14 per cent, as against three to five per cent of GNP in the West.

The Soviet military establishment is unlikely to be ambivalent about the idea of scrapping this investment, even partially.

Military men are bound to dismiss any such idea as absurd. An entire, gigantic, privileged strategic industry and military-industrial complex depends on the arms build-up.

It has its own rules of selection, promotion and material incentive, with all modern conveniences laid on. It is an establishment that is keen to maintain its privileged position and to carry on manufacturing arms.

Mr Andropov has clearly sided with the military establishment and the arms lobby in the Soviet politbureau.

A characteristic indication of his dependence came to light not long ago when he offered in a speech to assess the missile potential of the two sides in terms of warheads rather than missile systems.

The military seems to have intervened immediately. A few days later he reverted to missile and launching facility numbers in talks with Finnish leaders in Moscow.

Since the Williamsburg summit the Russians have realised that the idea of a withdrawal of some SS-20s to positions further east no longer carries conviction.

It would take only a few days to redeploy them in their mothballed launching positions west of the Urals.

Beides, the idea of redeploying the missiles in Asia is not viewed at all kindly by the Japanese, who now likewise feel threatened and are all in favour of missile modernisation.

Japan may not be a Nato member but at Williamsburg it backed the decision to reaffirm the December 1979 dual-track Nato decision in view of the Soviet threat to the Far East.

In other words, Mr Andropov currently has nothing to offer in Geneva: neither a missile "reduction" nor scrapping nor even withdrawal of his SS-20s further east.

So it would be totally utopian to imagine vague ideas developed by Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitsinski during their celebrated walk in the woods near Geneva a year ago being reactivated.

The "walk in the woods" proposal was, tentatively, to restrict the number of Cruise missiles stationed in Western Europe to 75 (and no Pershing 2s at all) and the number of SS-20s to 75 too.

The peace movement will have to realise sooner or later that the Soviet military establishment is not prepared to sacrifice even a single medium-range missile manufactured at such expense. And it is certainly not going to agree to on-the-spot inspection.

That is why neither a zero option nor an interim solution as suggested by the USA are acceptable to the Kremlin.

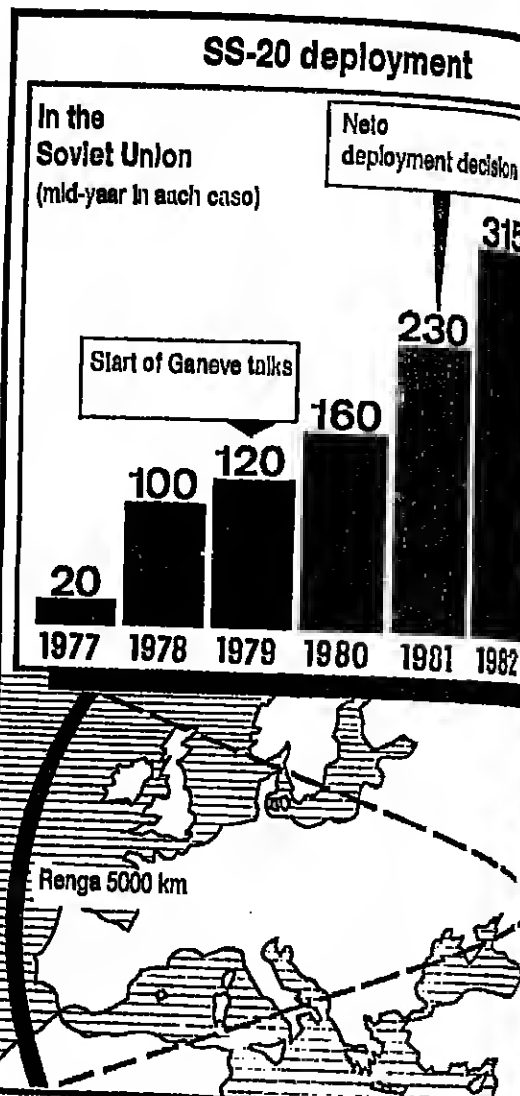
It is an unpleasant state of affairs politically, and a contradiction not even a healthier man than Mr Andropov could readily resolve, but it does lend itself to a modicum of realism.

The Russians have tried in Moscow to exert pressure on Germany by using strong words, but they will not overturn the screw.

They must appreciate that they too have little room to manoeuvre and that

if it will go on even after missile modernisation in Western Europe. That is why the East German leader, Herr Honecker, was recently allowed to negotiate with Bonn a billion-deutschmark loan. It is also why Moscow has said relations will be chillier if the West goes ahead and stations the new US missiles in Europe. But the Russians have not said cooperation will than be brought to a halt. They still need the Germans.

Fritz, Ulrich
Fack
(Frankfurter Allgemeine
Zeitung für Deutschland,
11 July 1983)



Soviet build-up continues, says defence document

Bonn's annual white paper on disarmament says the Soviet Union continues uncompromisingly to arm in the teeth.

It lists Nato figures indicating that Moscow is well ahead of the West in medium-range missiles. There is approximately parity in intercontinental missiles.

In terms of constant contacts and talks with Eastern neighbours to arrive at stable relations and genuine détente, the report says, the Western alliance is the sole basis of the Federal Republic of Germany's security.

The white paper includes a chart that is of interest both politically and strategically. It lists the increase in medium-range Soviet missiles over the past six years alongside constant Soviet claims that a balance of power has been established.

When the first Western worries about Soviet SS-20 missiles were voiced by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in

1977 the USSR had 10 SS-20s total, 30 warheads stationed.

When Mr Brezhnev visited Bonn in May 1978 there were 60 SS-20s, 180 warheads, in position.

By the time Nato reached a track decision on missile modernisation and disarmament talks in December 1979 the Soviet Union had 100 SS-20s and 420 warheads deployed.

By December 1980, when Mr Gorbachev made his memorandum for Russia had an estimated 200 SS-20s, 600 warheads at the ready.

When he revisited Bonn in April 1982 the Soviet Union had 300 SS-20s, 900 warheads, lined up.

In April 1982 the Soviet Union had 300 SS-20s, 900 warheads, lined up. In terms of a stop to stationing missiles. But by then there were 300, and 900 warheads, lined up.

By December 1982, when Mr Gorbachev made his speech, the Soviet Union had 333 SS-20 total was up to 1,053 warheads.

Western experts now say the medium-range missile potential is 599 missiles and total 1,301 warheads.

At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union's position was that the issues that could be settled had to be on the agenda for some time, the report says.

These issues on which no progress has yet been made are:

- Clarification on the actual strength of the two sides in intermediate nuclear forces.
- Non-inclusion of systems of other countries other than the USA, meaning the nuclear deterrent.
- Agreement on the area within which the ceiling is to apply.
- Agreement on how to deal with strategic bombers capable of being redeployed.

At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union's position was that the issues that could be settled had to be on the agenda for some time, the report says.

(Kölnischer Stadtanzeiger, 10 July 1983)

THE TRADE UNIONS

Bonn accused of pursuing sectarian policies

The trade unions are upset with the Bonn government. They consider policies unsocial.

First, general secretary of the DGB, the trade union confederation, accuses the government of taking policies of ideas put forward by the DGB and of pursuing policies benefiting sections of society.

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the country's economic ills while arguing that it is a matter of equal rights.

Working women already have to run a home and a family as well as holding down a job. Maternity allowances are to be cut and now pension rights too.

Yet millionaires are being given even more money in the form of a cut in wealth tax.

Herr Blum tried to reassure people by claiming that Count Lambdord's announcement had been a mistake. He said there were no plans to raise the retirement age for women.

But the trade unions do not feel reassured. "Blum denies any such intentions," the printing and paper workers' union magazine comments, "but who knows how long that will last?"

Herr Blum, who is a toolmaker by trade and an IG Metall member, has even been taken to task by a fellow unionist and Christian Democrat on the pension issue.

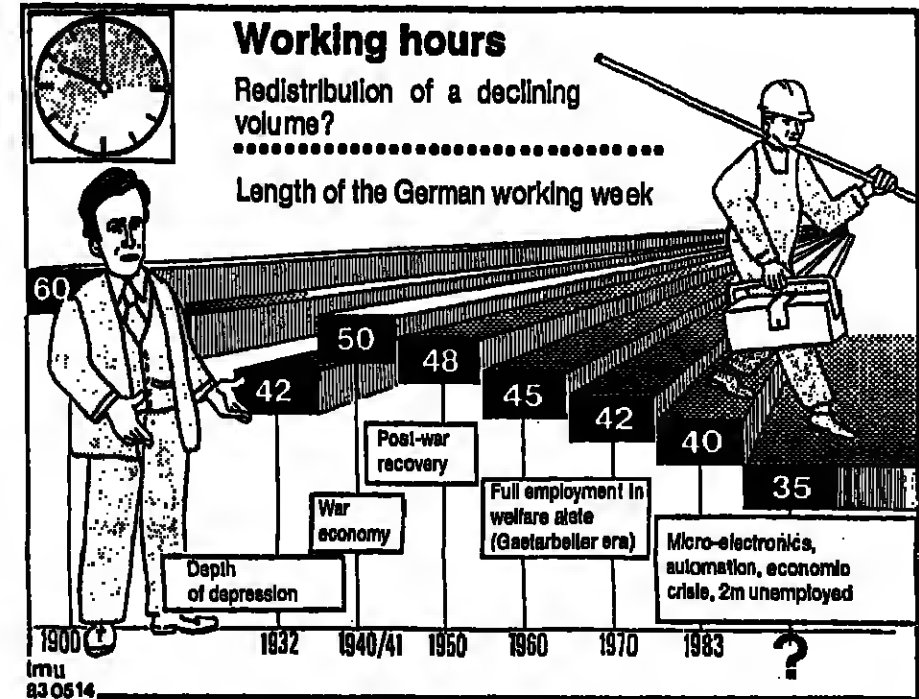
She is Irmgard Blättel of the DGB national executive council, who is vice-chairman to Norbert Blum at the helm of the CDA, or working-class wing of the Christian Democratic Union.

In *Welt der Arbeit*, the DGB weekly newspaper, she wrote that if plans that were alleged to have been drafted in Herr Blum's Ministry were put into effect it would again be working women who had to bear the brunt of the cuts.

A fortnight later he replied in the same paper's columns that the Federal government had no intention of pursuing pension policies at women's expense.

But he gave no specific assurances, which prompted Frau Blättel to reply that working women's worries had by no means been dispelled.

At the beginning of June Frau Blättel stated in *Welt der Arbeit* that as a CDU



trade unionist she must say she regretted Helmut Kohl's government policy statement: It was not what she would have wanted.

Guatav Febrbach, Herr Blum's deputy and another leading CDU trade unionist, agrees. Cutting welfare benefits and making tax concessions to the employers was not the way to fight unemployment, he said.

If anything it would contribute to an increase in mass unemployment, while those who continued to oppose further cuts in working hours were equally to blame.

Christian Democratic trade unionists have been further upset by ideas aired by Helmo George, the welfare policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag party and a former business manager of the CDU's economic affairs council.

He blamed unemployment on three factors: high wages for manual labour; long paid holidays; and the requirement that employers pay the first six weeks of sickness benefit.

He also took a dim view of the general validity of wage agreements and legislative provisions for working mo-

thers, juveniles, the handicapped and job security.

Ferdinand Koob, a Christian Democrat and IG Metall executive member, was livid. "George," he said, "has not the slightest sense or understanding of such a sensitive subject, in times of economic crisis, as welfare and employment policy."

He felt Herr George's views, which were disowned by the CDU/CSU parliamentary party in Bonn, ran counter not only to the CDA's views but also to the CDU manifesto.

They were, he added, in breach of the decisions taken at the last CDU party conference and the principles of Chancellor Kohl's government policy statement.

Herr George had published his anti-worker views without first consulting either the party or his parliamentary colleagues.

He deserved to be severely reprimanded by the parliamentary party and dismissed as chairman of the labour and social welfare committee of the CDU/CSU in the Bonn Bundestag.

Suse Weidenbach
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 July 1983)

Bid for 35-hour week gets top priority for next wage talks

The DGB, Germany's Düsseldorf-based trades union confederation, is to join forces with its 17 affiliated industrial unions in an all-out bid to negotiate a 35-hour week as part of next year's round of wage agreements.

Details have been announced by Lothar Zimmermann, the DGB national executive member responsible for wages policy.

The unions have agreed on a joint recommendation to end existing wage agreements at the year's end or the next opportunity and to demand a shorter working week on full pay.

If strike action is required, the unions are to coordinate activities. The extra cost of a shorter working week is 2.5 per cent per hour, Herr Zimmermann says.

The DGB recommendations acknowledged the importance of other forms of

working less, such as longer holidays or earlier retirement, but give absolute priority to the shorter working week.

"That's what our members want," Herr Zimmermann says. "As we have no means of achieving our objectives via parliament we cannot rule out wage negotiations. If we did, we would be finished."

He feels a shorter working week must be introduced fast, otherwise it might fall to have a beneficial effect on the labour market.

He admits that every struggle entails a risk, but unemployment is increasing so fast that the trade unions have no choice but to face the challenge and run the risk.

"How long will it be," he asks, with a sideward glance at the labour market, "before there is social unrest?"

Thirty-seven per cent of German workers are union members, and Herr Zimmermann says they are prepared to go on strike to achieve their aims.

A survey is said to have shown that

60 per cent of union members are ready to support industrial action for DGB targets.

This potential is important at times of crisis because it can be used to prevent the paralysis that struck the trade union movement toward the end of the Weimar Republic.

He is strongly critical of the attitude taken by employers and the policy pursued by the Bonn government:

"Nowhere in the industrialised West is the link between the economic cycle and unemployment as close as in Germany. Nowhere are staff sacked as fast or unscrupulously."

"The Protection from Dismissal Act has degenerated into a right not to hire." Of 10,000 appeals against dismissal only 70 lead to reinstatement.

Herr Zimmermann says the Bonn government's policy can fairly be termed "unsocial" inasmuch as it one-sidedly weighs down on the workers and the weak.

"The wolf-to-do are leaving the ship and leaving the rest in the lurch," he claims. "I never would have thought that gratitude to the workers could have been so negligible."

Klaus Heinemann
(Rheinische Post, 15 July 1983)



THE EEC

Bid to slash costs of agricultural policy

Commissioners' proposals

EEC officials are feverishly trying to work out a plan to reduce the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The results of their efforts are to form the basis of negotiations among the 10 member nations.

Last month's EEC summit in Stuttgart set August 1 as the deadline for the task.

Some other EEC officials are glazing. They are those who some years ago suggested ways in which the agricultural policy could be made more efficient. Now they are waiting to see if their ideas are taken up.

The Brussels team is headed by the French director-general for agriculture, Claude Vilain. Two special work groups were set up, but have been discarded because they were too cumbersome.

The first step of these groups was to draft a questionnaire for the 14 EEC Commissioners asking how they would like any economies to be made.

This caution was understandable because the best of ideas is useless unless it is politically workable.

And since the agriculture structure in the ten member nations are all different, there can be no solutions as simple as some occasionally suggested in the past ten years — especially by Bonn.

For the first time this year, the EEC will use just about every penny of its own revenue, and next year a revenue will no longer be enough to meet commitments unless there are some economizing measures.

Many Brussels officials are convinced that "the chance for reform is now or never."

Experts agree that the acid test of reforms will lie in the dairy sector: of the DM38.5bn earmarked for agricultural subsidies this year, close to one-third will be used to support milk prices.

Community cows now produce 25 per cent more milk than the ten EEC nations can consume.

Fortunately, Italy and Greece don't produce enough milk and the shortfall is made up by fresh milk, butter and cheese primarily from Germany, France and Denmark.

The two southern members are rightly complaining that their farmers profit much less than their northern counterparts from the Agricultural Fund.

The surplus production of milk has two reasons. One: the northern members of the Council of Agricultural Ministers have always prevailed in bringing about price increases. This made it profitable for farmers to overproduce. Their income from milk has doubled in the past ten years.

Two: the EEC, as a tariff union is committed to Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), not to charge duty on the import of non-grain animal feed. The concession obtained in return during the Kennedy Round of the 1960s was a lowering of excessive US tariffs for industrial goods from Europe.

Even though the world market price for protein-rich vegetable fats, primarily soya bean products, fluctuates considerably, experts have a rule of thumb:

one kilo of this feed produces an additional litre of milk at half the usual price.

The fact that the import of this type of feed has risen from 15 million tons in 1974 to an estimated 25 million tons this year is seen as one of the reasons for the overproduction of milk.

Bonn Agricultural Minister Ignaz Kiechle has suggested that the cheap imported cattle feed to make more expensive for farmers operating on an "industrial scale" or that these imports be curtailed in some other way. Brussels experts ask how.

Neither tariffs nor import quotas nor the "EEC fat tax" that has been mooted periodically since the early 1960s can be reconciled with the Community's commitments towards Gatt.

Under Gatt rules, the Community would have to compensate for such import barriers by granting the supplier countries (USA and some Third World nations) tariff concessions for other products.

But referring to their computers, the Brussels officials find nothing that they can reasonably offer as a compensation.

The same applies to other modern animal feeds such as rapeseed and by products of the maize, sugar beet and fruit processing industry. They, too, are flowing into Germany through an ever-growing rate, virtually displacing costly local grain and so, contributing to the Community's grain surplus.

The EEC Commission is therefore considering restricting the price guarantees for grain to limited quantities.

Not until the EEC is enlarged by Spain — which maintains high tariffs for industrial imports and fatty farm products — will it have a lever in Gatt negotiations with which to make the USA and other feed suppliers restrict their exports to it.

But because of the strains on the Community budget, the EEC cannot afford to dither on the milk problem until 1986, when Spain is likely to become a member.

The butter surplus is already 600,000 tons and milk powder 916,000 tons — both records.

In public statements, Kiechle has suggested that "pasture farmers" be guaranteed a high milk price. This would benefit those farmers who do

not have access to the Agricultural Fund.

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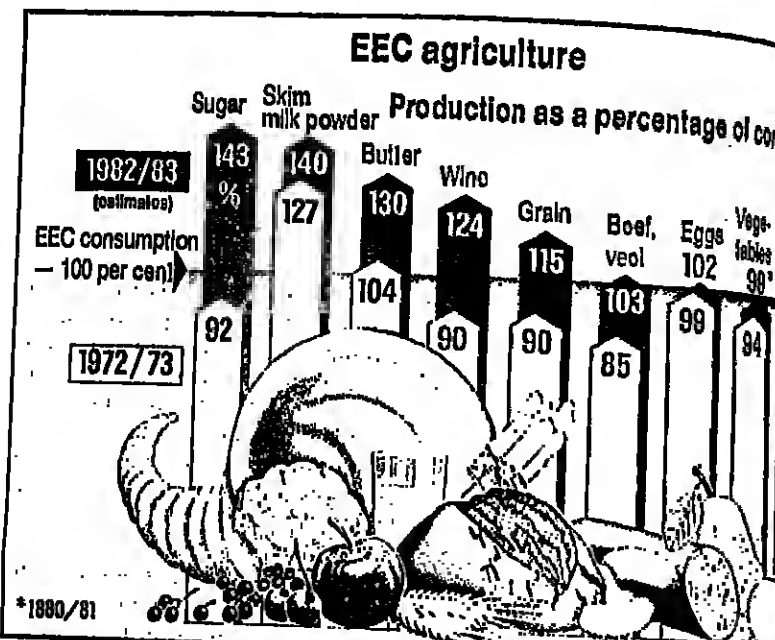
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pend on their milk and have no alternative.

Other experts consider this unfeasible because of the huge bureaucracy that would be needed to keep a check on every creamery. It would virtually invite cheating.

The Dutch and the Danes also oppose this kind of differentiation between farmers. As in northern Germany, their dairy farmers depend heavily on cheap imported feed.

The British, usually advocates of a thrifter agriculture policy, are also reluctant to penalise their most profitable farms.

One Brussels agriculture expert bent on reform suggests drastic action as the best remedy: abolishing milk subsidies altogether and letting prices be governed by supply and demand.

The money used to subsidise milk prices (DM1.5bn in 1983) could then be turned over to the farmers as a outright gift instead of letting it go to creameries, warehouses, the ice cream industry and foreign buyers of butter and milk powder.

The scheme would provide each of the Community's two million dairy farmers with about DM5,600 a year.

But the idea is to save the money rather than spend it. The Mediterranean EEC farmers, who have been at a disadvantage up to now, should get more money for their fruit, vegetables and olive oil. By the same token, the EEC Commission should also come up with some practicable measures to fight wine surpluses.

But if, as intimated in the Stuttgart summit resolution, the border offset levies within the EEC are gradually to be removed, German farmers would find their incomes pared down by ten per cent and the Dutch by about seven per

New moves combat unemployment

The EEC is to step up its efforts.

Reduction of production in the steel industry means that 100,000 workers will lose their jobs over the next two years. In Germany 20,000 have lost.

The Commission has urged the Council of Ministers to look for ways to get the 12 million unemployed back to work.

The key is stimulating investment, especially in small and medium businesses.

The Commission's annual report shows that it has already taken steps to combat unemployment, help small firms and improve employment opportunities.

The target group now is people aged 25.

The Commission has urged the Council of Ministers to act on its other proposals now gathering momentum in various drawers. They include working hours and equal pay for men and women.

The Commission has also urged the Council to allocate more money to the Social Fund, even if this means the limit in the 1984 budget.

It has demanded that the Social Fund be boosted by about 42 per cent to DM5.5bn and intends to use the money to reduce youth unemployment.

But the Council will not meet the demand because there just is not enough money to go around — particularly because it is needed for agricultural subsidies.

Unlike social policy, which is coordinated, the Community's agricultural policy is fully integrated.

The Commission now hopes to agree that the ten member nations more into Community cooperation. hopes are flexible.

BUSINESS

American punters get stock market running with the bulls

When stock prices reached a new post-war peak in early July, American investors were mainly right.

Why American institutional investors almost simultaneously decided to buy German shares will remain one of their portfolio managers' secrets.

At the German stock exchange, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Moscow and the US Vice-President Bush in Krefeld are no proof of this, but there is something to it.

Political elements influence investment decisions: In America, as elsewhere.

After all, the ten member nations of the EEC have agreed to contribute towards the economic recovery of the Community.

Now, they are buying back at a premium what they virtually gave away in the spring. This is costly and annoying but still better and cheaper than doing nothing.

The institutional investors, among them several funds that handle insurance portfolios, have to compete with private investors who have also decided to profit from the bullishness, using their banks as brokers.

Much of this money comes from short-term fixed deposits that have matured and are not being re-invested because of the low interest paid.

Not too long ago, investors liked to put their money into tax saving write-off schemes. But this has now given way to stock market speculation — partly because many of the investors in write-off projects did not fare too well and partly because they now realise that they can make a profit free of tax in the stock market as well, and without much trouble with the tax department.

Profits from privately owned appreciating stocks are tax-free if the stock is sold more than six months after purchase date.

It is therefore not surprising that investing in stock is gaining in popularity. Those who declared 1983 the "year of the stock" have been proved right.

The run on stocks has hurt fixed interest securities which had their heyday in the high-interest years. This year, interest earnings will not even offset depreciation.

Banking circles say that this is one of the reasons why the money from earnings on fixed interest securities is no longer recycled into such papers but invested in stocks. Naturally, there is not only boundless optimism; there are also some warning voices. Most — not all — of these voices come from Opposition politicians who don't understand why there is such faith in the Kohl government despite the fact that the economic upturn is far from tangible in terms of facts and figures. But the stock market is not concerned with the present. Its quotations reflect anticipated developments. Right now, the market reflects the fact that the measures initiated by the Bonn government will promote investment through tax saving.

Some of these — admittedly not very spectacular — measures are already in operation and are pretty certain to show in the 1983 corporate balance sheets.

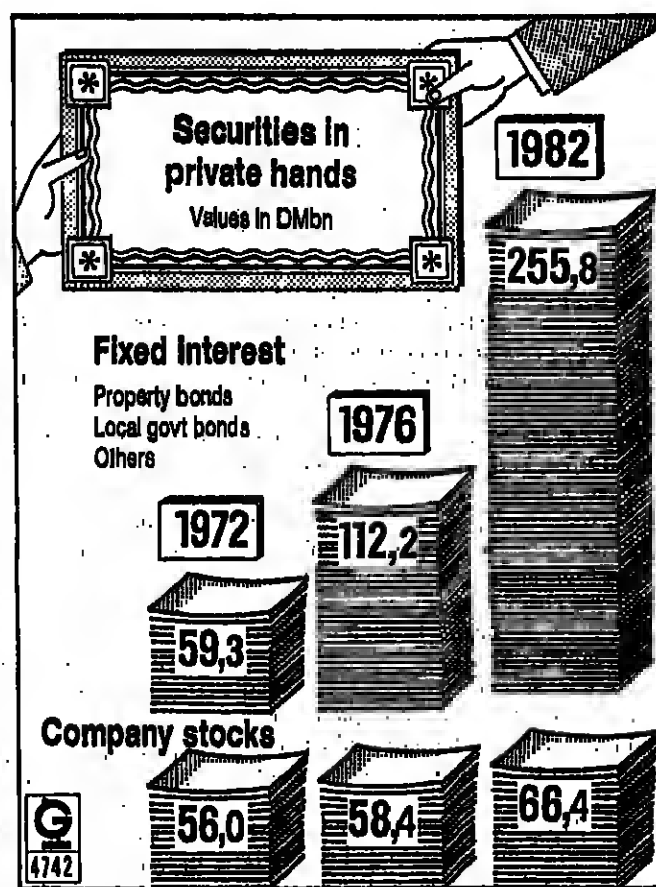
Stock exchange insiders are in no way dismayed by the fact that, unlike France, Bonn is not directly subsidising stock purchases. After all, it is much better to invest in a highly profitable company.

Despite the many positive facets, securities experts are sure that German stock markets will not be spared their setbacks and adjustments.

Stock prices are unlikely to be threatened by economic developments which are seen in a realistic light. The threat could come from a new rise in interest rates. This would not only jeopardise our economic recovery but could also make investors turn their backs on stock and opt for high-yield fixed interest securities instead.

The trouble is that German rates depend on those in America and that the Bundesbank has already gone as far as it could in cutting them. All it can do now is make temporary and minor adjustments.

Kurt Wendt (Die Zeit, 15 July 1983)



Fixed Interest

Property bonds
Local govt bonds
Others

Company stocks

56.0 58.4 66.4

The fact that rising American interest rates also make the dollar rate rise is discomfiting for German investors.

Theoretically, a high dollar rate makes German industry more competitive on foreign markets. The fact that there is little evidence of this right now is due to the financial problems of some Opec countries and most African and Latin American states, not to mention the Soviet Bloc.

Stock market pundits see yet another advantage in a high dollar rate: It makes the purchase of German stock attractive for Americans. Not only do they stand a chance of profiting from appreciation; they can also expect to profit from the exchange rate.

German monetary experts regard the dollar as overvalued against the Deutschmark. This is bound to change as soon as America has abolished its high interest rate policy.

Most banks are agreed that when this happens the bullishness of the stock market will continue. In the meantime, they advise buying stock likely to attract foreign investors when it takes a dip.

They also advise buying stock that has not appreciated commensurate with a company's prospects. This, incidentally, includes the stock of Germany's major chemical corporations although their stock, too, has risen more than 30 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Kurt Wendt (Die Zeit, 15 July 1983)

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■ TRANSPORT

Magnet train experiment
to be run in Berlin

West Berlin's U-Bahn (U for underground, or subway) and S-Bahn (or suburban electric railway) will soon be joined by a new letter in the public transport alphabet.

It is the M-Bahn (M for magnet), or hovertrain, which is due to run experimentally from 1986, carrying an estimated 10,000 passengers per day.

They will glide almost noiselessly over a magnetic guide-rail in an unmanned railcar at a speed of 35km/h, or 22mph.

Bonn has backed hovertrain research and development for about a decade. A hovertrain has logged over 200,000km on a trial section of track in Brunswick.

The technique works, but hovertrains have yet to carry passengers on a regular operational basis.

The Berlin M-Bahn will link Glöckler, a U-Bahn junction, and Kemperplatz (for the Philharmonie, the Nationalgalerie, the Staatsbibliothek, the Academy of Arts and so on).

The distance is 1.6km, or a mile, and the track will be built in two stages, the first involving conversion of 600 metres of U-Bahn track towards Potsdamer Platz.

The first hovertrain will be put through its paces along this section of track early next year. The remainder of the track will then be built, overhead and on pylons, to Kemperplatz.

The two sections are scheduled for

completion by spring 1986. Passenger services will operate regularly, but on an experimental basis, until 1988. Then, all being well, the M-Bahn will continue as a permanent feature of the city's public transport network.

The Bonn government and Berlin city council are to contribute DM50m toward the cost of the project, with the Research and Technology Ministry footing 75 per cent of the bill.

Münch also applied to host the project, but Berlin was chosen as a centre of transport research.

The hovertrain is hailed as a public transport system with a bright future because it uses 20 to 30 per cent less energy than other tracked systems.

Hovertrain railcars are considered to require no maintenance at all. They are unmanned. The hovertrain is fully automated.

The man who devised the M-Bahn, Goetz Heidelberg, a 60-year-old physicist, plans to move his research centre to Berlin from Bavaria.

He outlines the design principles and advantages of his system in relation to existing techniques as follows:

The M-Bahn has neither an electric motor nor a wheeled chassis in the conventional sense. It is run by a linear engine and magnets extending along the entire length of the track.

There is no need for the heavy substructure of U- and S-Bahn track be-



Magnet train... alliant progress.

cause hovertrains weigh only about half as much as conventional electric railcars.

The expense in terms of construction and material is thus reduced to about a third in comparison. The M-Bahn is also virtually noiseless and emits no exhaust fumes.

In outlying areas the U- and S-Bahn run infrequently outside the rush hour to cut costs, whereas the M-Bahn can run at five-minute intervals whenever it is needed.

The extra cost is negligible because one- or two-car hovertrains can be run, using very little energy, and as they are unmanned the wage bill is the same.

Elmer Pieroth, Berlin's Senator of Economic Affairs and Transport, feels the M-Bahn could prove most important, and not just by improving transport facilities in the city.

It presents an opportunity of Berlin

regaining the lead it established in the war, when it had the most advanced S-Bahn network in the world.

The M-Bahn can be run in a head and underground, and over water tunnels should cut costs to a third.

West Berlin has several of the dispersed S-Bahn tracks. They are converted to M-Bahn.

The project is managed by a team including the BVG, Berlin transport system, the AEG, the company that made the system.

The pilot project will keep the city's transport system busy at AEG, where they are exporting the system worldwide. It is said to have been used by Calcutta, Mexico City and Paulo.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse)

EXHIBITIONS

How the Grand Vizier lost a
city and his head as well

marked the end of the Thirty Years' War.

The Turkish expansion is shown to have been not just the result of domestic difficulties within the Ottoman empire but prompted by the disputes between Austria and Louis XIV's France along the Rhine.

Emperor Leopold's commitments in the West laid his empire's eastern flank wide open to attack by Turkey, as did the uprisings and unrest in Hungary following the reimposition of Roman Catholicism.

Time and again the accomplishments of Turkish civilisation are emphasised. Their westward advance may have had barbaric consequences but the march on Vienna was not undertaken by barbarians.

To be fair, history must make such distinctions, and not just in this case.

Architecture, painting, fashion, ways of life and social institutions in 17th century Constantinople and Vienna are compared and contrasted.

The exhibition is an advertisement for the erstwhile enemy. Exhibits have been loaned by museums all over the world, but the finest probably come from Cracow.

Sobieski's Polish forces made sure of the best booty, a fact that is still resented in Vienna.

Poland recently suggested the erection of a monument to Sobieski in Vienna, but there were protests from the Austrian public in recollection of the Poles' rapacity 300 years ago.

The exhibition, staged by the architect Hans Hollein with scientific backing from staff of the Viennese Historical Museum, is one of the city's major attractions this summer.

It was opened in May and will last until the end of October. At the time of writing over 150,000 people had seen it.

It is an attempt to convey information on the historical events in the form of events as they were experienced at the time.

Hollein has clad the facade of the exhibition building, for instance, in a mock-up of an ornamental Turkish marquee in the middle of Vienna as though the Turks had won.

The presentation of material inside

hundred years ago a Turkish army of 250,000 men began its siege of Vienna. The siege lasted from 14 July to September.

The Ottoman empire was, oddly, a multinational one, just as the Hungarian empire was later to be.

Vienna's defences were along what is the city-centre ring road. The Turks concentrated their attacks on the head and underground, and over water tunnels should cut costs to a third.

They drove an extensive system of tunnels under this part of the besieged city with the aim of blasting the walls in a condition in which they could be taken.

The Turkish army was led by Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa, a man renowned for his brutality and cunning.

A portrait of him painted about 15 years after the siege of Vienna shows him in a turbaned head in a gesture of sympathy. It is as though he knew what fate would befall him. After the failure of the siege of Vienna the Sultan, Mehmet IV, had him beheaded that winter in Bel-

legrade. Leopold I, the Holy Roman Emperor, thwarted the Turkish advance on the Austrian capital by raising a motley army to come to its relief.

He was greatly aided by the financial backing lent for ideological motives by Pope Innocent XI.

The army raised to relieve the siege consisted of Imperial troops, Southern auxiliaries and an expeditionary corps led by King Jan Sobieski of Poland.

Sobieski commanded the Allied army of about 70,000 men, which was thus smaller than the Turkish army. He led it into attack from the Turks' rear on 12 September 1683.

He struck from the Kahlenberg heights. Vienna lies at the foot of the hills and it is hard to imagine why the Turks could have failed to station troops there to keep their rear free.

They were utterly routed, fled and nearly everything behind, including thousands of tents (Kara Mustafa's too), religious objects, not to mention the arsenals of weaponry.

The Allies' success became legendary. It was glorified along the most varied ideological lines, latterly by the Nazis. The victory of the West over the East.

An exhibition to mark the tricentenary is being held in the Künstlerhaus at Karlsplatz, opposite Fischer Eriach's clocktower, the towers of which resemble Turkish minarets.

In keeping with current Western European thought the exhibition steers a safe berth of any claim to ideological triumph.

Its aim is to entertain as befits the occasion but, above all, to present a fair picture of the course of events 300 years ago.

In a kind of prelude the tense situation in Europe is portrayed in the wake of the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, that



Plea for sympathy went unheard... Kara Mustafa, the Turkish Grand Vizier and battle leader.

have been like, but they also come very close to history as kitsch.

The organisers of the Vienna exhibition minimise the risk of their step in this direction by following history as entertainment by serious, factual documentation.

They rightly rely on the intrinsic value of the exhibits, especially the Turkish weapons, tents and banners.

Peace-loving though we may all claim to be, most people are greatly attracted by displays of military and warfare.

Visitors are surprised to learn that although the Turks used firearms they also had archers who could hit targets accurately at distances of up to 900 metres.

A final section deals with the repercussions of the siege, from the political decline of the Ottoman empire to a Viennese confectionery that is said to be crescent-shaped in memory of the siege.

The Viennese, it is implied, ate Turks in the form of delicious Kipferl for breakfast every morning.

As for the Viennese nobility, they certainly developed a predilection for the Turkish four-poster, each bedpost portraying a Turk fettered and humiliated.

At masked balls Turkish costumes were very much in vogue. The erstwhile threat was converted, and suppressed into a form of amusement.

The exhibition is full of anecdotes such as these but it by no means neglects details of interest from the history of art and the arts.

It is striking how important painting was in those days as a means of spreading news and portraying events, surprising too how effective it was.

There are many video display units at the exhibition that offer extra material, but they are much less effective than the contemporary paintings.

Visitors can compare the way in which European painters dealt with the siege with the naïve, almost childlike portrayal of it in richly illustrated Turkish manuscripts.

The difference testifies to the extent to which two major and highly developed civilisations differed that clashed outside Vienna at the lowest level of dispute, war.

That brings one back to political fac-



The allied army after victory... attack from the rear.

(Drawings: Catalogue)

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Continued on page 12

■ THE ARTS

The wanderings of a nomadic woodcarver

To mark the 450th anniversary of the death of Veit Stoss, the great sculptor and woodcarver, Nuremberg has mounted a major show of his works in a number of this city's churches and at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

Veit Stoss was the firebrand among Germany's artists of that era of historic upheavals that was ushered in by Martin Luther and his Reformation. And it is only fitting for Nuremberg, the artist's home town, to celebrate the anniversary of his death along with the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth.

Unfortunately, some of the most important early works of Veit Stoss could not be included in the show because of his comely life.

The direction of Stoss' wanderings, however, different greatly from that of his contemporaries. While they were attracted by the Italian Renaissance, Stoss headed east for Poland.



Veit Stoss' Crucifixion
(Photos: Catalogue)

Having learned his art from Nicolaus Gerhaert of Leyden, the great Dutch sculptor who had a tremendous influence on the late Gothic sculpture of Germany (especially that of Nuremberg), Stoss forwent his Nuremberg citizen's rights and accepted a commission in Cracow when he was about 30 (1477).

There he sculpted many tombs for the Polish royal family and the majestic High Altar (carved in limewood and painted) of the Church of St. Mary's in Cracow.

This was followed by a period of

Grand Vizier

Continued from page 11

tors, and the topical relevance is also mentioned at the exhibition. The Turkish advance into Western Europe was prompted by Habsburg weakness to the east.

In the final analysis the Turks may have misjudged their true strength, as their defeat outside Vienna proved, but in a way they can be said to have been invited to move in.

It is well worth taking a fresh look at this idea in the context of the current arms debate.

Peter Iden
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 July 1983)



Wandering between Cracow, Breslau and Nuremberg.

Towards the end of the 15th century, he tried to regain citizenship rights in his home town. This city refused, and when he found that he had been defrauded of his savings he attempted to regain them by forgery.

This forgery was discovered and he was imprisoned and branded on both cheeks. To regain his freedom, he had to promise never to leave the city again. The rest of Stoss' life until his death in 1533 was marked by constant disputes with the city council.

To make matters worse, he went blind. After his death, his works were more or less ignored, unlike those of his contemporary, Albrecht Dürer.

He was buried without any official acknowledgment in the Johannis Cemetery, and it was not until 50 years later that a Nuremberg document mentioned his grave as bearing no more than his name and coat of arms. His descendants later added a simple bronze plaque.

The restlessness of the artist is expressed in his works, as the Nuremberg show demonstrates.

The excellent catalogue keeps referring time and again to the artist's Cracow works which are also a focal point of the lectures illustrated by slides.

It is a uniquely enchanting experi-

The death of composer Werner Egk has stripped the German music scene of one of its most stimulating personalities.

Egk was born in Aichschelm near Donauwörth in 1901 and his personality clearly bears the traits of his Bavarian-Swabian homeland, though he was intellectually closer to the romance culture and mentality.

Equally interested in the fine arts, literature and music, he eventually opted for the latter.

He said about himself: "I learned when and where I could though I studied under very few teachers, none of them a major maestro."

"In terms of music, I therefore have no family tree and stand entirely alone in the heart of this avil world. The fact that my works were nevertheless performed and I found a publisher testifies to the integrity of our musical life."

For a man as homeless as Egk described himself, he was remarkably successful in finding a firm place in German music.

At a time when most of his colleagues arrogantly looked down their noses at radio, Egk composed music for radio plays.

But ultimately it was the theatre that attracted him. He first experimented with the marionette theatre that provided him with the subject of what could well be his best opera: *Die Zaubergeige* (1935).

In 1936, he was appointed conductor at the Berlin State Opera where his opera *Peer Gynt*, premiered in 1938, caused a scandal. It was Hitler himself

ence to see his *Der Englische Gruss* (1517/18) in the choir of the late Gothic Saankt Lorenz church spotlighted at night.

There are also his only Archangel Michael (before 1477), the Crucifixion (1516-1520) at the High Altar, flanked by Mary and John plus St. Laurence, the patron saint of the church, and St. Stephen (all made around 1520 and lined up along the laner suerlky wall of this church).

However, the illustrated lecture held from the altar does not deal with these early and late works of the artist but with his main early work, the carved High Altar of Cracow's Church of St. Mary's (1477-1489). With its height of more than 16 metres, this is the largest altar of late German Gothic.

The Cracow Altar was recently renovated, in the course of which it had to be taken apart into individual sculpture tablets, groups and figures. This provided new information on details that would never have come to light without the restoration work.

It is unlikely that another opportunity to study the work so closely will arise because it has meanwhile been reassembled.

The Cracow Altar sheds light on works the master created at other times and in different places.

It anticipates the essence of Veit Stoss' art: *theatrum sacrum* with its powerful figures whose motions and gestures seem alive.

The viewer feels a desire to talk with these figures, to dance and laugh and be sad with them.

The master sculptor was a keen observer and this shows in his works.

Like in Cologne, where the Rhineland Madonnas of the Middle Ages seem to be people one still meets in the street, one can frequently see Veit Stoss' apostles and Marys in the streets of Nuremberg.

The late Werner Egk, composer without a home



Werner Egk... "Bavarian Swabian with a French rationalistic brain."
(Photo: Gerd Pfeiffer)

who intervened and took him out of the journalists' line of fire — a fact that was held against him after 1945.

His most successful work was probably the *Abraxas Ballett* of 1948.

This, too, drew fire, this time from Bavarian politicians because it allegedly depicted a black mass. The banning of

the work by the then Bavarian minister, Alois Hundhammer, was a greater success than any music since then.

Almost none of the operas he wrote were played more often than *Clara* (1948) nor *Tristram* (1955) nor *Die Verlobung in Ningbo* (1963).

By now even his *Göttergymnastik*, which had been played in West Germany every year. Most re-following its premiere in Schwetzingen is long forgotten.

As a composer, Egk (who held honorary positions and was director of the Berlin Music Academy from 1953) absorbed many influences.

All his music — even that in concert form — has conspicuous dramatic elements, making it sound as if he were secretly composed for the stage.

A master of harmony and imagination, Egk was also an Impressionist.

He never ventured beyond the confines of tonality but within these he used the full gamut of dissonance and harmony.

He was called a "Bavarian with a French rationalistic brain," "fanatic of order."

Never at a loss for a quick wit, he was a rebel against all restraints. He was a rebel against all restraints. He was a rebel against all restraints.

Nobody can accuse Egk of being a rebel. He was a rebel against all restraints.

CHILDREN

Parents warned on dangers of being dogmatic

Children stand a better chance of developing independent personalities if parents attitudes are flexible. Parents who keep to rigid norms of behavior put their children at a disadvantage.

The findings of a Nuremberg psychologist and psychologist, Dr. Wolfgang Weiss, who says in a book that children who are unable to often come from homes that are over-organized or disorganized. Parents who consider themselves as dogmatic did not help children. Nor did they where:

Problems are swept under the carpet. Everything is done together but the father has the final say.

Where traditional orderliness, discipline and industriousness are rewarded.

Professor Weiss found that independent children who are capable of coping with families where everyday life is openly discussed and where discipline is allowed.

In these cases, the child was neither protected nor did it lack parental support.

He points out that to raise a child with the confidence to be independent is important to teach it to understand the needs and problems of others. This is less important was deliberately

pointing the way out of the situation as the boy who seeks to build another's arm.

Karl Jäger
(Rheinische Post)

Prison the best place to learn crime

Bilbeter Nachrichten

About 100 14- and 15-year-old juvenile delinquents are sent to prison in West Germany every year. Most re-learn crime after their release.

Munich University study commissioned by the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry says prison is no place for delinquents in that age group.

In presenting the study, the head of the research team, Horst Schiller-Springorum, said in Bonn that prison sentences for 14- and 15-year-olds neither help them mend their ways nor protect society.

Like Werner Dettling of the Family Affairs Ministry, criminologist Schiller-Springorum recommends that juvenile delinquents go to foster families, self-help groups or open institutions.

According to Dettling, the study calls for political answers to the problem. "Distance for juvenile is better than prison," he said.

This is substantiated by another study involving about 600 14- to 15-year-olds who were sentenced for juvenile delinquency in 1972 and between 1977 and 1981, receiving various penalties ranging from juvenile prison to warnings.

The ratio of relapses was largest among those who were warned.

Continued on page 14

whether the child had attended kindergarten before and whether the mother worked.

What did matter was the father's position at work. It turned out that the less say he has at work the less independent the child.

The size of a family and the child's position in relation to its brothers and sisters (though not its sex) appear to have a bearing.

The proportion of independent children is larger in families with two or three children than in those with an only child or those with four or more children.

Independent children are most often second or third children rather than only children or first, fourth, fifth or subsequent ones.

To find out what parents' thought about independence and bringing up children, from what age Dr. Weiss asked them: from what age should a child be able to travel alone on a train, join a scout group, go alone on a trip lasting several days, know about contraceptives, actively engage in politics and go out at night?

Apart from these factors, which determine the "outward" independence of a child, the researchers also delved into what he calls the "inner" independence.

This involved the question as to the age from which a child should be asked its own view when it comes to decisions concerning it; from what age it should act on its own to uphold its rights in such cases as unjust treatment at school; from what age it may criticize its parents, have a say in holiday plans, handle pocket money and decide what clothes to wear (but not to buy).

Another subject discussed with the parents was the age from which they felt their child should be able to pick its own friends (not occasional playmates) and decide when to do the homework.

Contrary to widespread views, parental strictness does not have a major bearing on a child's independence.

There was, however, one common trend: the more a child feels that one parent is stricter than the other, the greater the lack of independence. From the child's point of view, things look somewhat different: children lacking independence (regardless of their sex) consider the mother as the more supportive and the father as the stricter parent.

Independent children, on the other hand, view the parent of the opposite sex as the more supportive and that of the same sex as the stricter one.

Renate I. Mreschar
(General-Anzeiger, 16 July 1983)

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Does it pay to make pupils repeat a class?

Some 260,000 schoolchildren had to repeat classes in the 1981/82 school year, according to the Federal Statistics Office.

This shows that many children cannot handle the curriculum.

As far back as 1974, Willy Stark said in his book *Die Sitzenbleiber-Katastrophe* (the failure catastrophe) that, though every experienced teacher knows of cases where repeating a class was beneficial and led to improved performance, these successes apply primarily to children whose development lags behind or those who have to catch up after long illnesses.

It can also apply to pupils who react to their failure by developing extreme ambition and improving performance. But this frequently goes at the expense of their overall personalities.

The author concludes that, apart from these exceptions, repeating a class does not lead to better performance.

To establish whether these findings still apply ten years later, the Saarland *Arbeitskammer* and the Teacher Training College took a closer look at

Hauptschule (secondary school prior to vocational training) failures.

This study involved 440 students in 16 different classes. The conclusions:

Hauptschule failure is rarely due to problems during elementary school. In four out of five cases, the problems do not occur until a child goes to *Hauptschule*.

The researchers found that *Hauptschule* promotion criteria vary from state to state and district to district. Promotion also depends on the student's luck of the draw in his teacher.

Marked differences in promotion practice show that success or failure in schools depend on the different standards applied in individual states, districts and schools.

The study also tried to establish how schools, teachers and students assess failure.

It finds that with its 260,000 failed students a year, the school system fulfills its function of separating the wheat from the chaff. Non-promotion is a comfortable and organizationally sound practice from the school's vantage point.

The student who has to repeat a class is absorbed by the rising class and the teachers simply hope that "things will fall into place."

Though the learning problems persist and are unlikely to take care of themselves, the schools hope for the best and leave it at that.

Good teachers are mostly aware of the dilemma imposed on them by the schools: they are expected to promote and sort out at the same time. Even the best of them cannot escape making a decision on whether to pass or fail a student.

The ultimate conclusion arrived at in the study is that repeating a class makes no sense in educational terms — not only because it arbitrarily puts the blame on the student, but also because it does nothing to remedy the learning problems.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 9 July 1983)

■ MEDICINE

You might be a genius, say researchers, but that's not really your fault

Many people think that they have achieved what they have because of their own efforts helped by their experiences.

But current research indicates that they are wrong. They are more likely to be born with the qualities that have brought them success (or not).

Electroencephalogram (EEG) tests by a Heidelberg University team led by Professor Friedrich Vogel indicate that a person's psychological make-up is inherited.

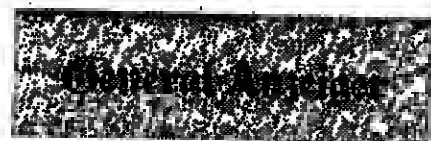
Electroencephalograms (EEGs) are particularly suitable because their patterns are almost entirely determined by hereditary elements.

Identical twins therefore usually also show identical EEG patterns. The differences are as small as the differences in various EEGs taken of the same person.

The EEGs of twins remain almost identical even at such different stages of development as childhood, youth, adulthood and old age and when the twins have lived separate lives in entirely different conditions.

Since these complicated brain currents reflect only the functioning of the brain, they are probably only one side of the coin. The other is the psychological make-up and experience.

Psychological traits that always coincide with specific brain patterns are therefore in all likelihood also hereditary to a large extent.



In an article published in the magazine *Human Genetics* (vol. 62/1982), Vogel shows that the stage young people reach in their psychological maturing process is also largely determined by genetic factors.

The Heidelberg researchers took EEGs of 110 identical and 98 non-identical pairs of twins. They also carried out tests to establish how mature the twins were at various stages. These involved writing essays.

Vogel established that the genetically determined stage of development as shown by the EEG always coincided with the test person's psychological degree of maturity.

As anticipated, identical twins always lines more similar than non-identical twins who shared only half of the genetic material.

Those who wrote better essays also had faster brain waves in their EEGs.

This suggests that the psychological development is largely determined by the physical maturing of the brain as shown in the EEG.

In their book *1st. unger Schicksal angeboren?* or "Are we born complete with our destinies?" (published by Seiden und Siedler Verlag, Berlin) Vogel

and his assistant, Dr Peter Propping, show that other qualities are also inherited.

A very small percentage of people have EEG patterns that differ clearly from the average.

One group shows only a low tension EEG picture in which alpha waves that are seen as a sign of peace and concentration do not occur.

Another group with what is called monotonous alpha shows patterns in which these waves are dominant; and a third group shows what is known as a diffuse beta pattern.

It is now seen as an established fact that these unusual variants are part of the genetic material.

Vogel made psychological examinations of 300 of these special cases, finding that each of the three groups has a specific personality profile — in all likelihood also hereditary.

People with a monotonous alpha pattern are usually emotionally stable and dependable; those with a low tension EEG are rather withdrawn and group oriented while those with the beta EEG have problems concentrating and are exceptionally prone to stress.

Research by Propping shows that people with an ill-defined alpha rhythm are in danger of becoming alcoholics.

Alcohol normalises their EEG patterns and gives impulses to their alpha waves.

American psychiatrists M. S. Buchsbaum and E. S. Gershon have established that sleep also follows hereditary patterns: identical twins take the same time to reach the different phases of sleep and stay in them for the same length of time.

During the most lively phase of sleep, i.e. the phase of dreaming in colour, many frequently revert to early childhood. This has been established through EEG patterns by the Swiss psychiatrist Dr M. Koukkou-Lehmann and Professor Lehmann.

In an article published in *Fortschritte der Neurologie* (vol. 48), they say that the EEG patterns produced during a dream are the same as those produced during the dreams of early childhood.

Rolf Degen
(General-Anzeiger, 9 July 1983)

Learning crime

Continued on page 13

among those who went to prison and smallest among those who got off with a warning.

Most of one group of 207 imprisoned juveniles were convicted for theft (52 per cent), followed by robbery or extortion (25 per cent) and attempted murder (11 per cent).

Most of them come from working class families (58 per cent) and low income peripheral groups (22 per cent).

Most prison wardens interviewed were also in favour of taking these young people out of jail.

They especially criticise the damaging influence arising from contact with older, hardened criminals.

Detelling: "It is in prison that many a career in crime begins in earnest."

dpu
(Liböcker Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

Trying to find meaning

Fair wage for fair sex for a life's futile fair day's toil — sometimes

Frustration over the theme of the 3rd World Logotherapy in Regensburg.

The founder of logotherapy, Frankl, of Vienna, along with (Berlin) and E. Lukas (Munich) with the question as to whether the growing incidence of types of depression, phobias and anxiety is due to this type of situation.

Frankl said that logotherapy spreading like an epidemic in the Western industrial world the same phenomenon has been observed in communist countries, though there is a somewhat different form.

Funke interpreted his experience with young people in fact that this feeling of emptiness makes people aggressive.

Lukas and Frankl presented theories of patients who themselves of their depression sessions with logotherapists. A fundamental problem, he says, is to find a meaning to their lives. To provide avenues leading to a sense of meaning is the main task of logotherapists.

Frankl kept stressing that not mean "prescribing" a meaning to a patient but something he must find for himself of free choice.

Logotherapy, he said, taken the intellectual dimension into account along with his psychological functions. For logotherapy makes it possible to transcend himself; himself with detachment.

Self-transcendence means that that like always points to something outside himself, to live by or to personifications.

"The logotherapeutic method of reflection" makes use of the patient's success in directing attention to an objective, his self-reflection diminishes and problems no longer have a feed on."

E. Lukas pointed to another so-called "paradoxical" that relies on the patient's attachment from himself — "and the form of a specifically humanly, i.e. the sense of humour."

If, with the help of the patient, in a whim of self-accuses in wishing for the recovery the very symptom he fears when talking with a superior would find that he is no longer producing the symptom — his own surprise.

Frankl stressed that he does regard logotherapy as the only method. He said that he regards it as sufficiently substantiated and supplement to other psychological methods.

There can be no doubt, he said, that logotherapy is the suitable method for neuroses resulting from a search for a meaning to life.

Walter
(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 July 1983)

MODERN LIVING

Fair wage for fair sex for a life's futile fair day's toil — sometimes

His imaginary biographies were given to 14 women and 13 men trainee teachers. They were to say what starting salaries they felt the eight ought to earn.

The only guideline they were given was that the take-home starting salary of a sociology graduate was DM1,700 a month.

What the students were not told was that there were two sets of biadata in which the sexes were reversed. So each case history was judged both as a male and as a female applicant.

The results indicate that the difficulty of the degree course was considered a major criterion in assessing what was felt to be a fair wage.

But this was only the case where the men were concerned. In their case the "fair" wage varied by up to DM150 per month.

When the applicant was a woman it was hardly felt to matter whether her degree course had been hard or easy. The salary recommended varied by a mere DM20.

Oddly enough, the differential was awarded to the fledgling male graduates not only by men but also by women students.

The sex of the student made no apparent difference when it came to what was felt to constitute a fair starting salary for the person concerned.

Surprised by these findings, Dr Bosson conducted a similar experiment using 41 senior students of a *Gymnasium*, or high school: 22 boys and 19 girls.

This time the criteria listed were not only the applicant's sex and the difficulty of his or her degree course but also the neediness of the job-seeker.

The potted biographies included a husband or wife who was either still a student or unemployed, or alternatively a child to look after.

The guide to starting salaries given in this case was that an informatics graduate could be expected to net DM2,200 at his first job, and that his course was moderately difficult.

This time the women graduates trailed well behind the men in the salaries the students felt they deserved to earn. They averaged DM2,204, as against the men's DM2,338.

Only one working wife in five in Baden-Württemberg is helped with housework by her husband, a survey released by the state's Social Affairs Ministry reveals.

They See Themselves, it was unveiled by the Allensbach market research institute.

One of its findings have been published by the Ministry. Women aged 20 to 60, 1,200 of them, were asked, as were 430 husbands and children aged 10 to 18. The entire survey is soon to be published in book form.

Only five per cent of the women polled went out to work, and 58 per cent of the wives worked full-time. Six per cent worked half-days, 16 per cent a few hours a day.

Of the husbands or partner's views on whether they have children, 70 per cent of husbands

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Of the husbands or partner's views on whether they have children, 70 per cent of husbands

Linguist hits at 'language bias against women'

A woman linguist from Canstance University has complained in a Brunswick lecture about linguistic discrimination against women.

Professor Senta Trömel-Plötz was lecturing at a summer university course by women for women at Brunswick University of Technology.

People ought to think about women as well as men and refer to them too, she said, objecting to terms such as *Woche der Brüderlichkeit* (Week of Brotherhood) and *Brot für Brüder* (Bread for Brethren).

They were objectionable because they ignored women.

Dr Trömel-Plötz specially mentioned religion and the Church as sectors in which linguistic discrimination was rife.

It started, she said, with the Ten Commandments, especially the one about not coveting the neighbour's wife.

Even "people" was not a neutral term. It was used to exclude women, as in a recent comment by a clergyman that: "More and more people are resigning from the Church and leaving their wives and children in membership."

It was typical that there was no female form of the term *die Deutschen* (the Germans), whereas one could choose between *die Franzosen* (the French) and *die Französinen* (French women).

"The Germans and their wives are a peace-loving people" was a statement that would be considered grammatically correct.

Yet the same could hardly be said of: "The Germans and their husbands are a peace-loving people."

Women were second-rate linguistically and something must be done about it. It was in contempt of their personalities, she said.

She dealt with surveys indicating that women were not taken as seriously as men in conversation and not allowed to speak for as long as on the same topics.

Even the higher status of being a university lecturer was no guarantee of equal treatment.

Linguistically, men tended to magnify their role, whereas women often tended to limit theirs. Men rounded off their personalities, women called themselves into question.

Men presumed to rights, women asked for permission. Women were more easily controllable because they were not allowed to have their say.

Dr Trömel-Plötz's lecture was the last of a series of six in a summer course financed by the students' union. The course was accompanied by verbal fireworks.

The university vice-chancellor complained that there was no such thing as an autonomous women's department at Brunswick University of Technology, the group that organised the course.

He also objected to the impression being conveyed that it was an official university course, which was not the case.

After the first lecture, entitled *Changes in Sex Roles and Sexism*, the women complained to the vice-chancellor about the behaviour of the caretaker (inevitably, a man).

epd
(Nordwest-Zeitung, 16 July 1983)

Performance link

The five methods were classified as being from slightly to extremely related to performance.

The students who assessed the pay scales this time were themselves evaluated and allocated to one of three groups.

The one group tended to allocate the cash in strict accordance with performance. Another favoured equal pay for all. A third took a middle-of-the-road approach.

Yet all 56 women students awarded more money on average to men than to women, although the difference was most striking among the group that made its awards on the basis of performance.

"A social paradox persisted in this third experiment," Dr Bosson writes. "The test persons, all women, awarded men more money than women. Yet they were studying for a profession in which equal pay is paid."

(Bremer Nachrichten, 16 July 1983)

more strongly they feel that the family suffers from the wife going out to work.

Seventy-four per cent of women who worked only half-days or a few hours a day felt they could manage both work and running the home.

Only 58 per cent of wives who worked all day agreed, while 43 per cent of single-parent mothers felt that work left them with too little time to devote to the family.

A majority of children and juveniles are happy about their mothers going out to work, although 42 per cent of the under-14s complained that mum didn't have enough time for them.

On balance, however, the children complained of too little time with their fathers than with their mothers.

More than three out of four youngsters felt their mothers had enough time for them, whereas 42 per cent regretted they did not have more intensive contacts with their fathers.

dpa
(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 July 1983)

The real truth about work, women and song

In childless families felt it was good, all things considered, that their wives went out to work.

When there are children under 15 at home only 54 per cent of husbands feel it is such a good idea.

Women are extremely keen on job-sharing. Sixty-four per cent felt it should be encouraged, and the figure was 73 per cent among women interested in going back to work.

One working wife in two in Baden-Württemberg would be happy to share a job. So would one husband in four.

The higher the career qualification and status of the people questioned, the